	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Notice of Allowability	10/625,800	PLANK, RICHARD G.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Emmanuel Omotosho	3714
The MAILING DATE of this communication appe All claims being allowable, PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS herewith (or previously mailed), a Notice of Allowance (PTOL-85) NOTICE OF ALLOWABILITY IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RI of the Office or upon petition by the applicant. See 37 CFR 1.313	(OR REMAINS) CLOSED in this ap or other appropriate communication GHTS. This application is subject to	plication. If not included not will be mailed in due course. THIS
1. This communication is responsive to <u>08/10/07</u> .		
2. X The allowed claim(s) is/are 1,3,6-12,14-20 now renumbere	<u>d as 1-16</u> .	
<ol> <li>Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority una)</li></ol>	been received. been received in Application No	
Applicant has THREE MONTHS FROM THE "MAILING DATE" noted below. Failure to timely comply will result in ABANDONM THIS THREE-MONTH PERIOD IS NOT EXTENDABLE.		complying with the requirements
<ol> <li>A SUBSTITUTE OATH OR DECLARATION must be subm INFORMAL PATENT APPLICATION (PTO-152) which give</li> </ol>		
5. CORRECTED DRAWINGS (as "replacement sheets") must be submitted.		
(a) $\square$ including changes required by the Notice of Draftspers	on's Patent Drawing Review (PTO	-948) attached
1) 🗌 hereto or 2) 🔲 to Paper No./Mail Date		
(b) ☐ including changes required by the attached Examiner's Paper No./Mail Date		
Identifying indicia such as the application number (see 37 CFR 1 each sheet. Replacement sheet(s) should be labeled as such in t		
6. DEPOSIT OF and/or INFORMATION about the depo attached Examiner's comment regarding REQUIREMENT		
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Attachment(s)		
1. Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	5. Notice of Informal F	• •
2. Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	6. ☐ Interview Summary Paper No./Mail Da	
3. Information Disclosure Statements (PTO/SB/08), Paper No./Mail Date	7. 🔀 Examiner's Amend	ment/Comment
Examiner's Comment Regarding Requirement for Deposit of Biological Material	8. ⊠ Examiner's Statements. □ Other	ent of Reasons for Allowance
		Conald Laneau IMARY EXAMINER

1. The following is an examiner's statement of reasons for allowance:

Claims 1,3,6-12,14-20 (now renumbered as 1-16) are allowed.

A key aspect of Otten's system is that the special adhesive tape must be applied to the bottom surface of the golf club. The reflective tape is not optional and only used to filter for artifacts and shadows. The purpose of the reflective tape is to reflect a narrow beam of infrared light transmitted onto the underside of the golf club onto detector elements associated with the sensors 12(a)-(d), (see Col. 3, lines 41-49). "The light striking the detectors is modulated by the passage of the reflective tape 19 as the 8 club 16 travels along the swing path 18." (See Col. 3, lines 55-57). Otten's system will not 9 operate with out reflective tape.

In every application, the decision to use either IR or ultrasonic sensors depends on the object being detected, the nature of the movement, and what movement data is being calculated. Because IR sensors use light energy (2.99 x 10 8 m/sec) and the ultrasonic sensors 9 use sonic energy (344 m/sec), they are not interchangeable when transmitting signals that 10 reflect off moving objects where the speed of the signals are critical for accurate measures. Claims 6 and 15 both recite each infrared sensor made up of infrared emitter and an infrared photodiode detector. By using 'pulsing' infrared energy, artifacts and false signals are eliminated. More specifically, each IR sensor includes an IR LED (light emitting diode) that produces a narrow cone of high power light that is strobed (pulsed on and off) vertically at a set frequency generated by the

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micro-controller. Each IR sensor also includes an IR photo detector (adjacent to each IR LED) placed under an IR filter (at the top of the nylon bushing holding both IR sensors in an injected molded part) the prevents a broad spectrum of ambient light from passing through the filter which limits transmission of a specific frequency of light (about 880 nm) (recited in Claim 8.) Under the filter, a specially designed lens has been placed to focus reflected IR light passing through the filter onto the active area of the photodiode, in effect, magnifying the strength of the IR energy that does make its way through the filter and lens (recited in Claim 9). An AC (alternating current) coupled amplifier is connected to each photodiode (to "magnify" and convert the small current produced when the photodiode detects IR energy to voltage). The amplifier is electrically designed to only respond to (detect) pulsing reflected IR energy of a certain frequency, which is generated by the micro-controller.

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2. Even if a plastic cover was not used, ultrasonic sensors cannot be used in place of IR sensors in either Otten's or Ogawa's application because the club head will pass too close to the sensor for detection. A single ultrasonic transducer must be operated in "pulse-echo" mode to detect a target. A minimum separation of more than 5 inches between the sensor and the target, such as a club head, is required to allow the transducer to stop "ringing" after the sonic package is transmitted (when detection can begin) and to account for round-trip travel of sonic energy at a typical speed of sound (SOS), which is about 13,500 inches per second in air. Minimum time to detect a target at minimum range in "pulse-echo" mode is about 750 18 uSec, which equates to roundtrip travel of sonic energy (distance -- SoS x time) of about 10.125 inches. The

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minimum sensor-target separation, therefore, is 10.125/2 = 5.06 inches to use an ultrasonic sensor in pulse-echo mode. With Applicant' device, two ultrasonic sensors are aligned on the ultrasonic sensor base 6 inches apart and approximately 6 inches away from the club head that will pass in front of each of the sensors. During use, the ultrasonic sensor base is rotated so that it is perpendicularly aligned with the infrared sensor base. The two ultrasonic sensors precisely measure the distance between the sensor and the club head as the club head passes immediately in front of each of the ultrasonic sensor. By comparing the two distances measured by the two ultrasonic sensors, the swing path angle is calculated. In order to accurately calculate the swing path angle, the distance between the ultrasonic sensor and the club head is measured to less than 1/10 of an inch. A difference of about 1/8" between the distances that the club head passes in front of each of the two ultrasonic sensors calculates to a swing path angle of 1 degree. This method of measuring swing path angle is different and far more accurate than the measurement method disclosed in Otten.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance."

## **EXAMINER'S AMENDMENT**

The application has been amended as follows:

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In claim 1, Insert -- and approximately six inches apart,-- on line 13 after "and equal distance from said center axis"

In claim 15, Insert -- and approximately six inches apart,-- on line 19 after "axis"

E.O.

RONALD LANEAU
PRIMARY EXAMINER

8/23/07